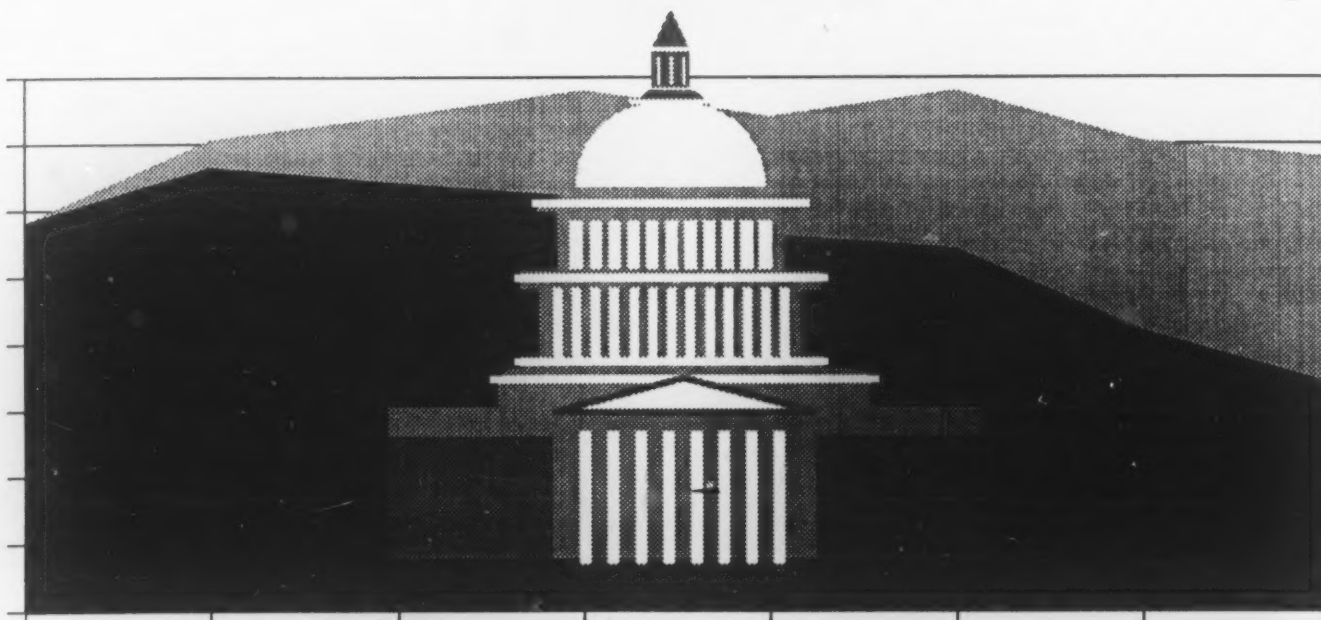


1989 PREVENTION BLOCK GRANT CHARTBOOK

March 1989



PHF Public Health Foundation
Established by the Association of State and Territorial Health Officials

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FOREWORD

The 1989 *Prevention Block Grant Chartbook* is a special publication depicting Prevention Block Grant appropriation levels from 1982 to 1989 and state uses and expenditures of fiscal year 1987 Prevention Block Grant funds. The chartbook shows the importance of the Prevention Block Grant to state and local health departments and to other agencies.

The Prevention Block Grant was created in 1981 to allow states maximum flexibility in allocating funds for their special preventive health needs. Despite being a relatively small federal funding source, the Prevention Block Grant has been a major source of support for a number of important services. Its versatility has also enabled it to provide the majority of funding to some less visible services.

I hope this chartbook proves a useful service to national and state policymakers. Two additional Foundation publications, *Public Health Agencies: An Inventory of Programs and Block Grant Expenditures* and *Public Health Macroview*, a bimonthly newsletter, provide additional insight into state health agency activities. These publications are available upon request.

James T. Dimas
Executive Director
Public Health Foundation

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Appendix

INTRODUCTION

The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981 (PL 97-35) consolidated eight categorical grant programs into the Prevention Block Grant. The Prevention Block Grant is a multipurpose grant intended to give states wide discretion in allocating funds, thereby allowing them to focus on public health concerns most important in their states.

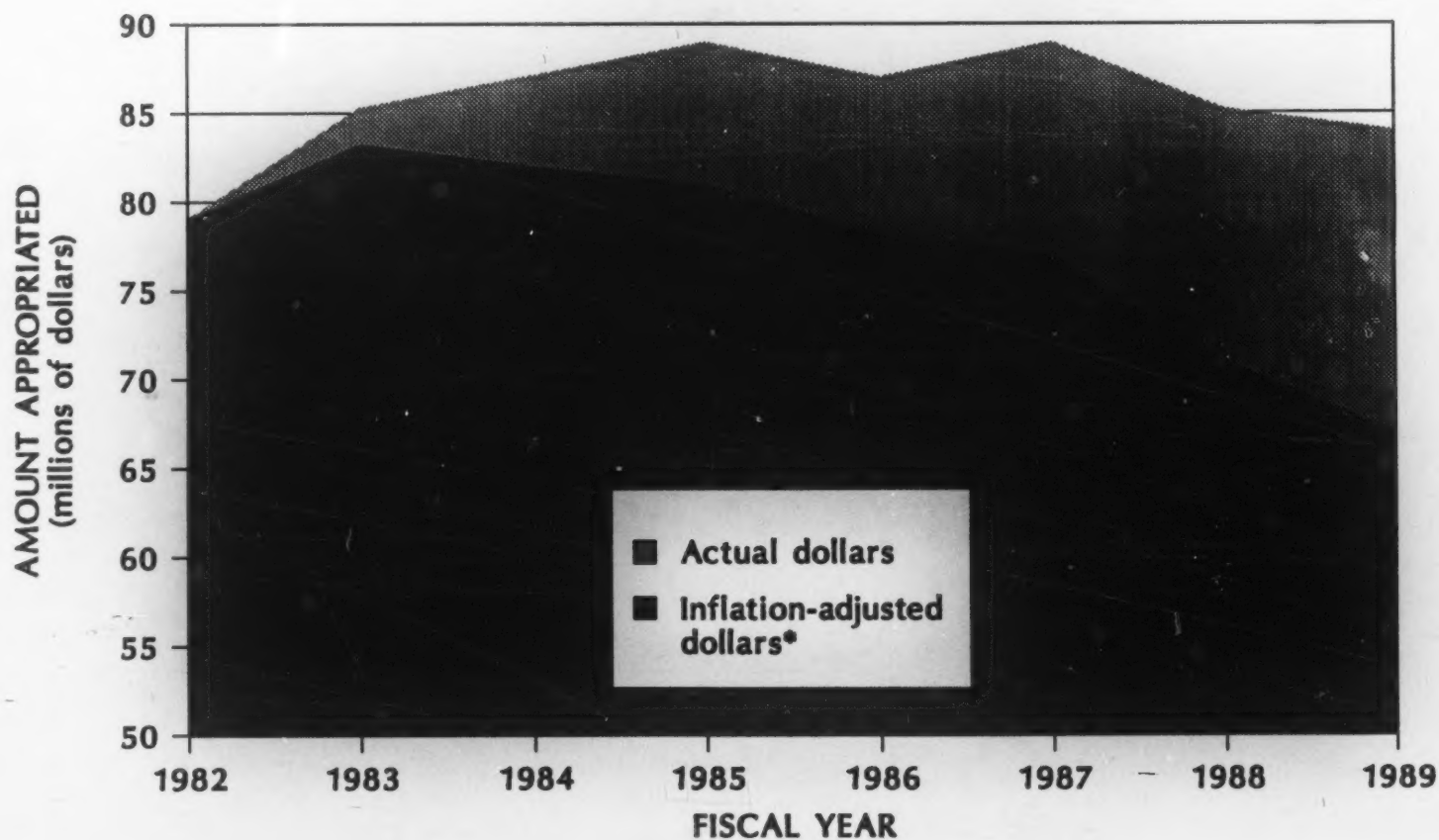
In fiscal year 1987, the most recent year for which data are available, the Prevention Block Grant, although representing only 1.0 percent of total state health agency expenditures, provided substantial funding for some important public health services. The four service areas most commonly funded by the Prevention Block Grant were hypertension control, sexual assault services, health education/risk reduction, and emergency medical services. The Prevention Block Grant provided nearly one-third of the total state agency funding for these four services combined.

The service area most dependent on Prevention Block Grant funds was hypertension control. Controlling high blood pressure through screening, diagnosis, and follow-up treatment has proven to be one of the most effective means available for reducing mortality in the adult population. More than 174,000 persons were newly diagnosed as hypertensive in fiscal year 1987 as a result of state and local health agency screening

efforts as reported by 42 state health agencies. The Centers for Disease Control estimates that if 109,000 newly-diagnosed individuals known to be on treatment continue their treatment, these screening and detection efforts may avert 15-20,000 adverse cardiovascular events (e.g., heart attacks, strokes, kidney failure) over a five-year period. The Prevention Block Grant provided 61 percent of the funding for hypertension services.

While the Prevention Block Grant was a critical funding source for a number of high visibility public health services, perhaps equally important was its versatility. The Prevention Block Grant is unique in the sheer diversity of services it makes possible across the nation. For example, efforts as diverse as Illinois' Food Sanitation and Louisiana's Influenza High Risk programs relied on the Prevention Block Grant for over half their funding. Over three-quarters of the funding for New Jersey's Cardiovascular Disease and Diabetes program came from the Prevention Block Grant, while Indiana's Home Health Care, Massachusetts' Women's Health-Risk Reduction, and New York's Healthy Neighbors programs were entirely funded by this relatively small, yet extremely important, source of federal support. These programs, along with many others, relied on the Prevention Block Grant for funding that otherwise would not have been available.

FIGURE 1.
PREVENTION BLOCK GRANT APPROPRIATIONS,
FISCAL YEARS 1982 - 1989

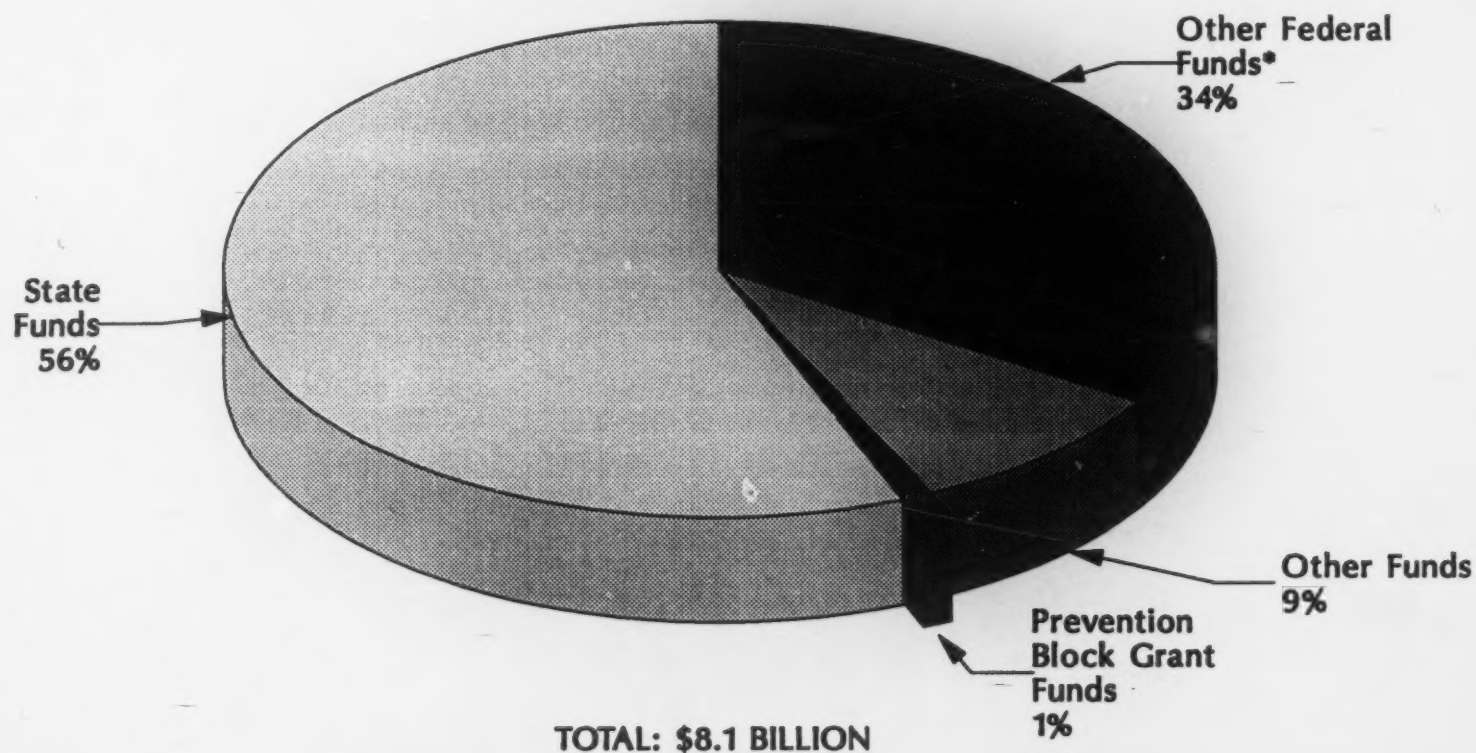


* These appropriations have been deflated to the equivalent of 1982 dollars.
The rate of inflation is based on the "Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners
and Clerical Workers (CPI-W)," December 1988.

Source: PUBLIC HEALTH FOUNDATION

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FIGURE 2.
STATE HEALTH AGENCY EXPENDITURES, BY SOURCE OF FUNDS,
FISCAL YEAR 1987



* Includes all grant and contract funds from CDC, HRSA, HCFA, ADAMHA, USDA, and EPA. Does not include state Medicaid expenditures.

FIGURE 3.
PERCENTAGE OF PREVENTION BLOCK GRANT FUNDS ALLOCATED TO
LOCAL HEALTH DEPARTMENTS BY STATE HEALTH AGENCIES,
FISCAL YEAR 1987

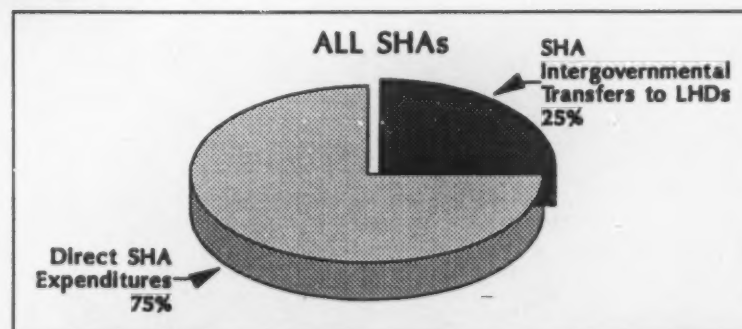
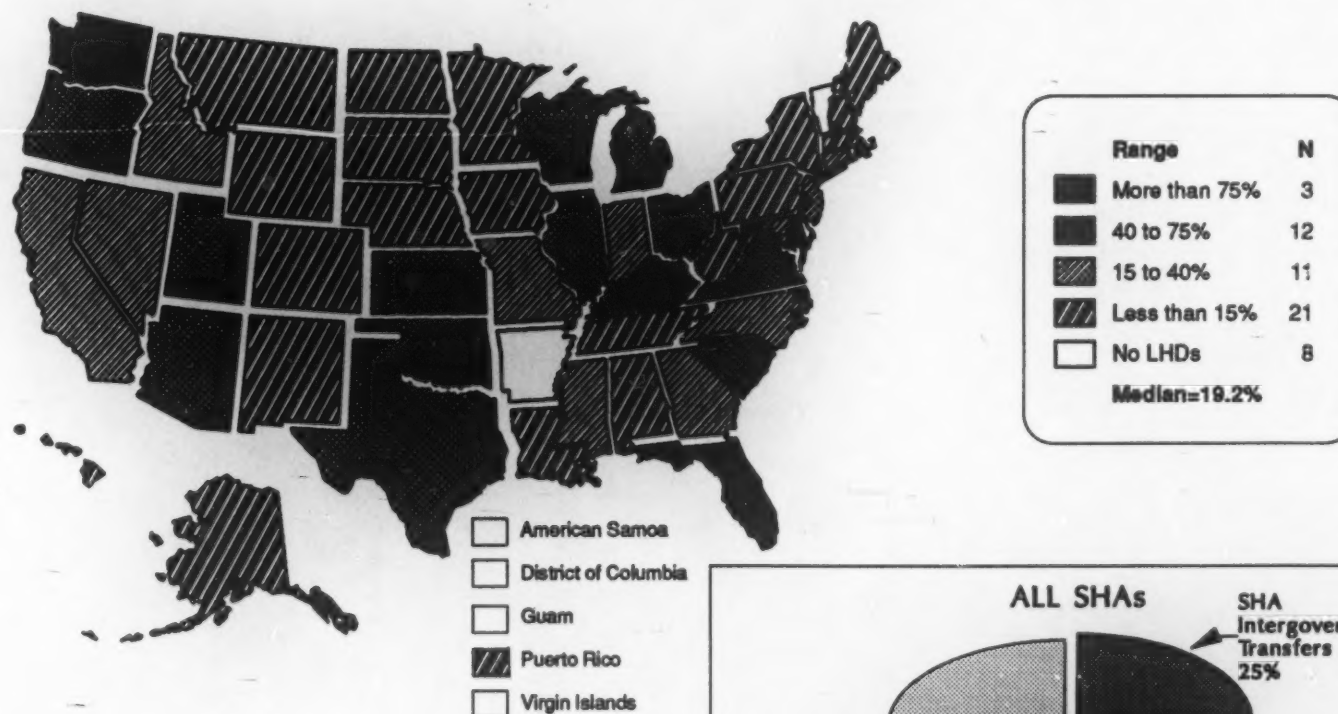
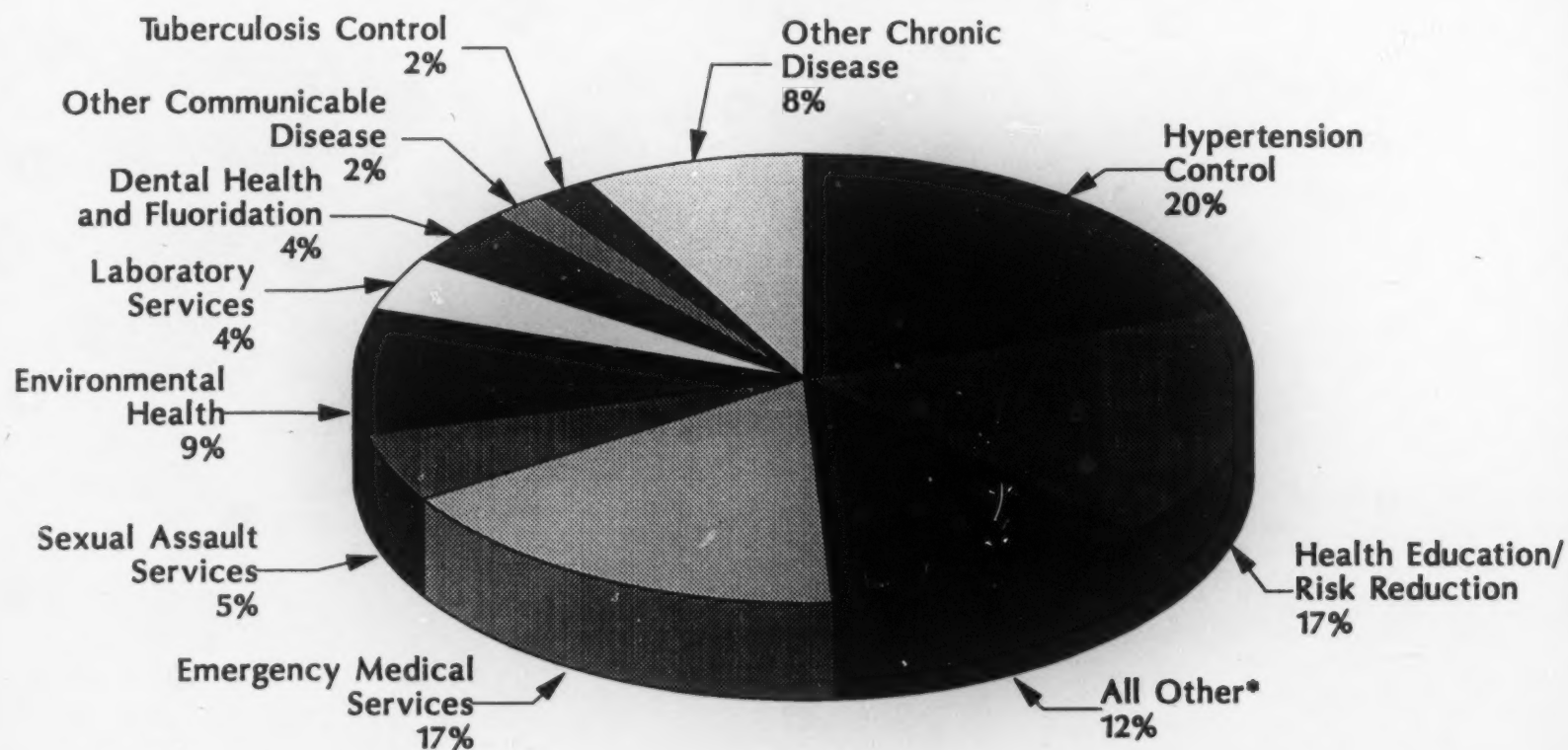


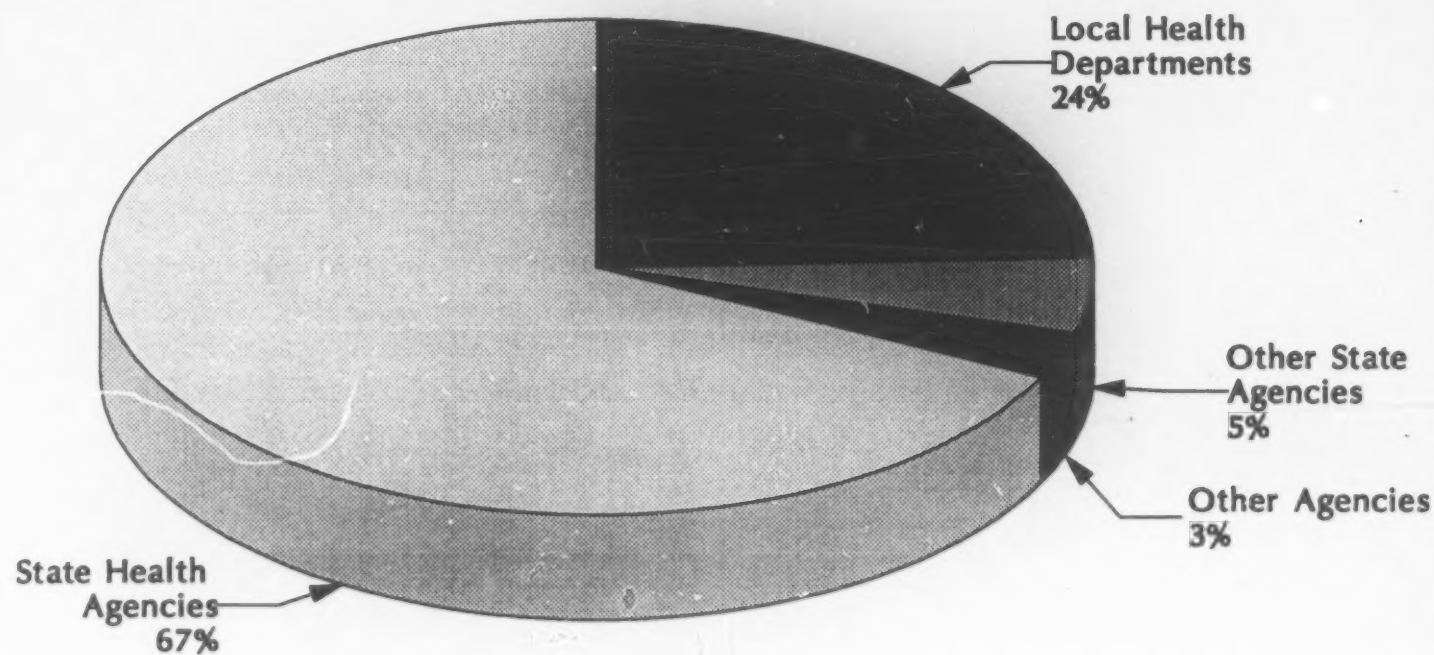
FIGURE 4.
EXPENDITURES OF PREVENTION BLOCK GRANT FUNDS,
BY TYPE OF SERVICE, FY 1987



TOTAL: \$89 MILLION

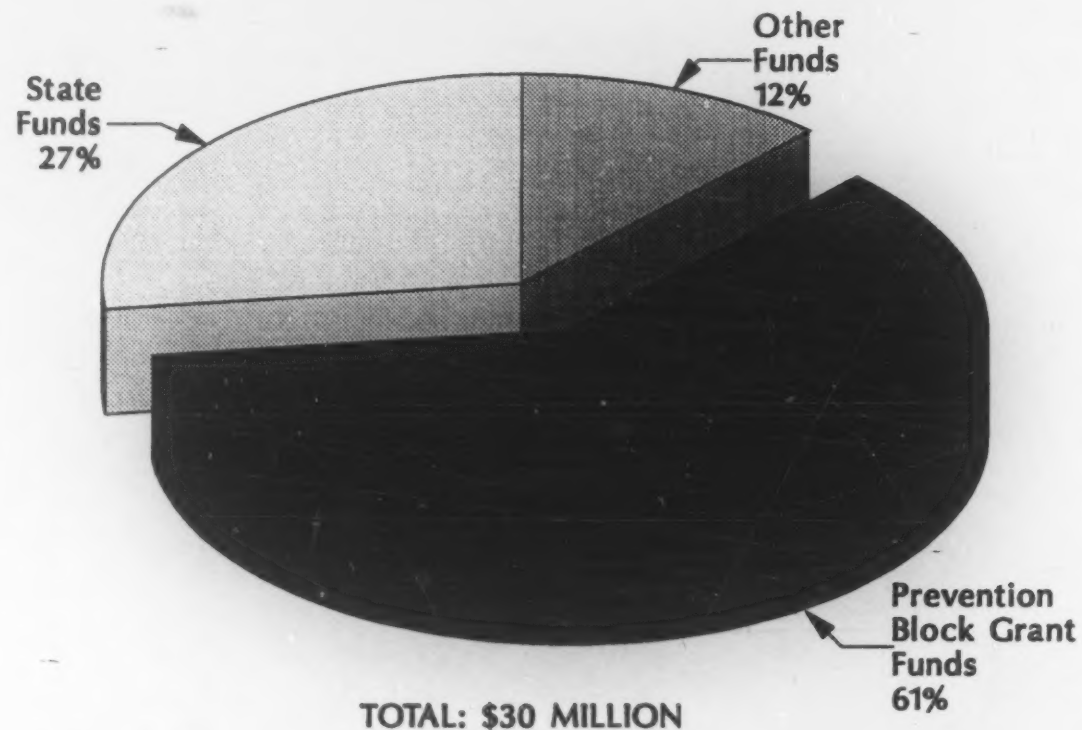
* Includes home health services, administration, and various local health services.

FIGURE 5.
PREVENTION BLOCK GRANT EXPENDITURES FOR HYPERTENSION CONTROL,
SEXUAL ASSAULT, HEALTH EDUCATION/RISK REDUCTION, AND EMERGENCY
MEDICAL SERVICES, BY TYPE OF AGENCY, FISCAL YEAR 1987



TOTAL: \$52 MILLION

FIGURE 6.
PUBLIC HEALTH AGENCY EXPENDITURES FOR
HYPERTENSION SERVICES, BY SOURCE OF FUNDS,
FISCAL YEAR 1987*



* Includes state health agency, local health department, and other agency expenditures.

FIGURE 7.
PERCENTAGE OF PUBLIC HEALTH AGENCY EXPENDITURES FOR
HYPERTENSION SERVICES THAT WERE FUNDED BY THE
PREVENTION BLOCK GRANT, FISCAL YEAR 1987

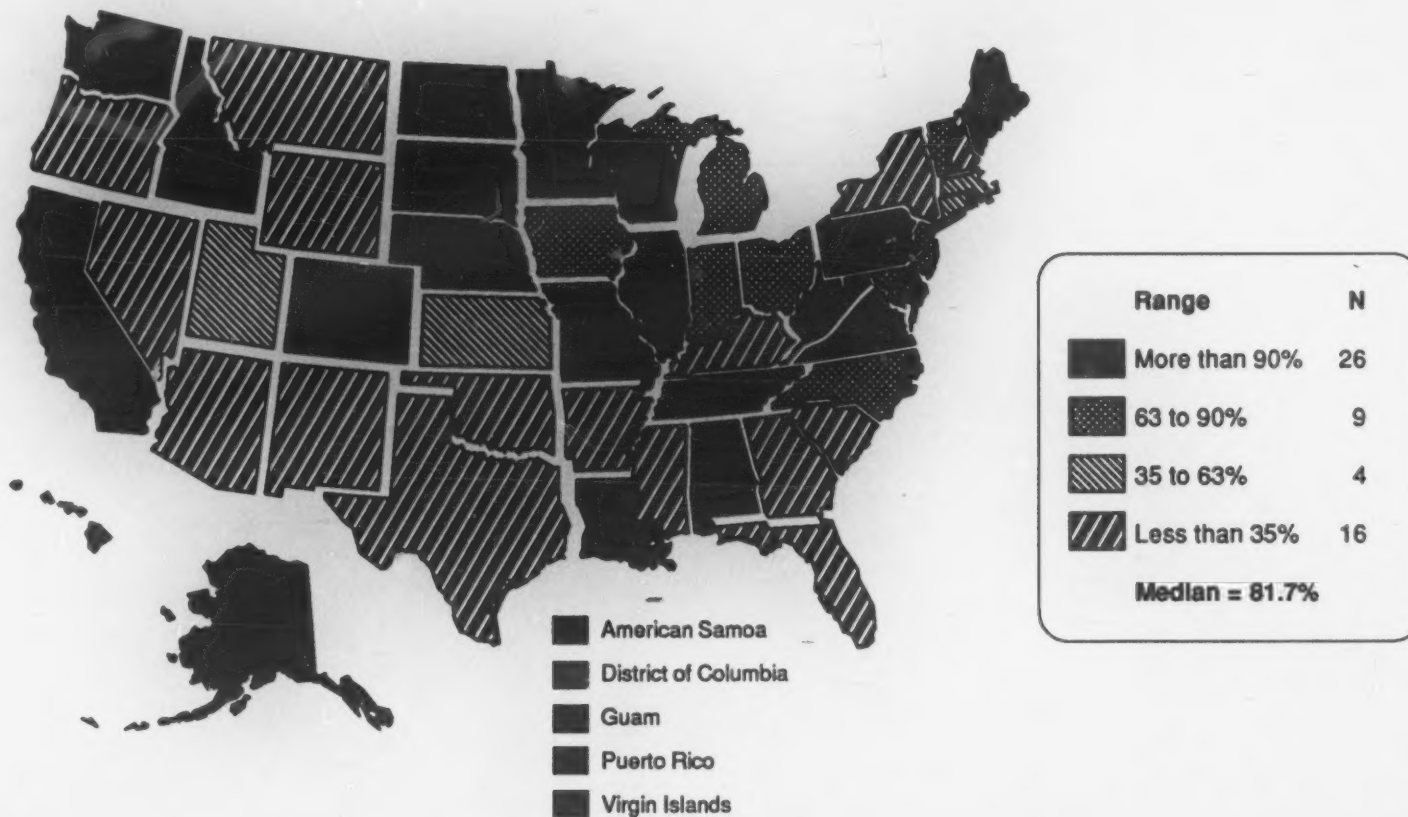
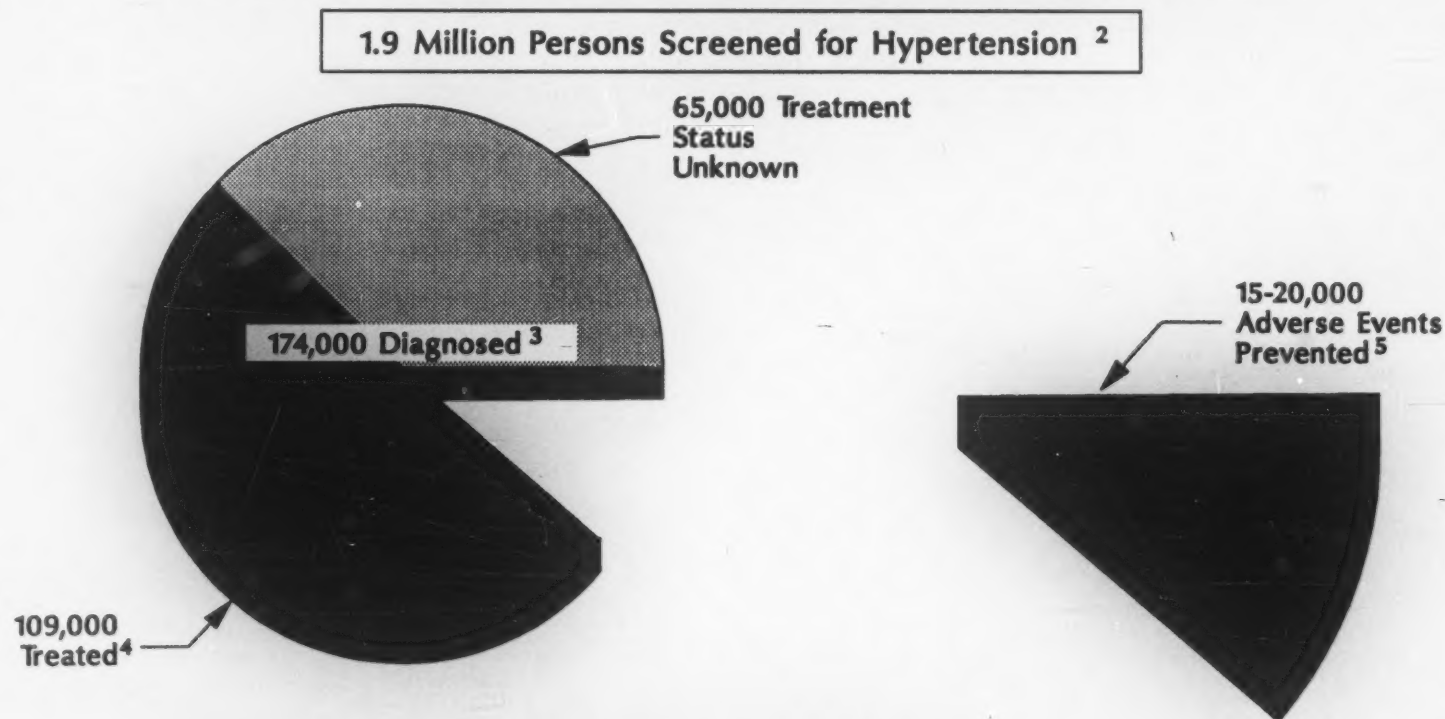


FIGURE 8.
PREVENTION BLOCK GRANT-FUNDED HYPERTENSION ACTIVITIES, FY 1987

Number of persons screened, newly diagnosed, and treated, and projected number of adverse cardiovascular events prevented over 5 years:¹



¹ Cardiovascular events include stroke, coronary heart disease, congestive heart failure, renal failure, and accelerated hypertension

² 42 states and territories reporting

³ 35 states and territories reporting, numbers projected to 42 states and territories

⁴ 30 states and territories reporting, numbers projected to 42 states and territories

⁵ Based on screening in 42 states and territories, events over 5 years

FIGURE 9.
POPULATION GROUPS TARGETED FOR PUBLIC HEALTH AGENCY
PREVENTION BLOCK GRANT-FUNDED HYPERTENSION SERVICES,
FISCAL YEAR 1987

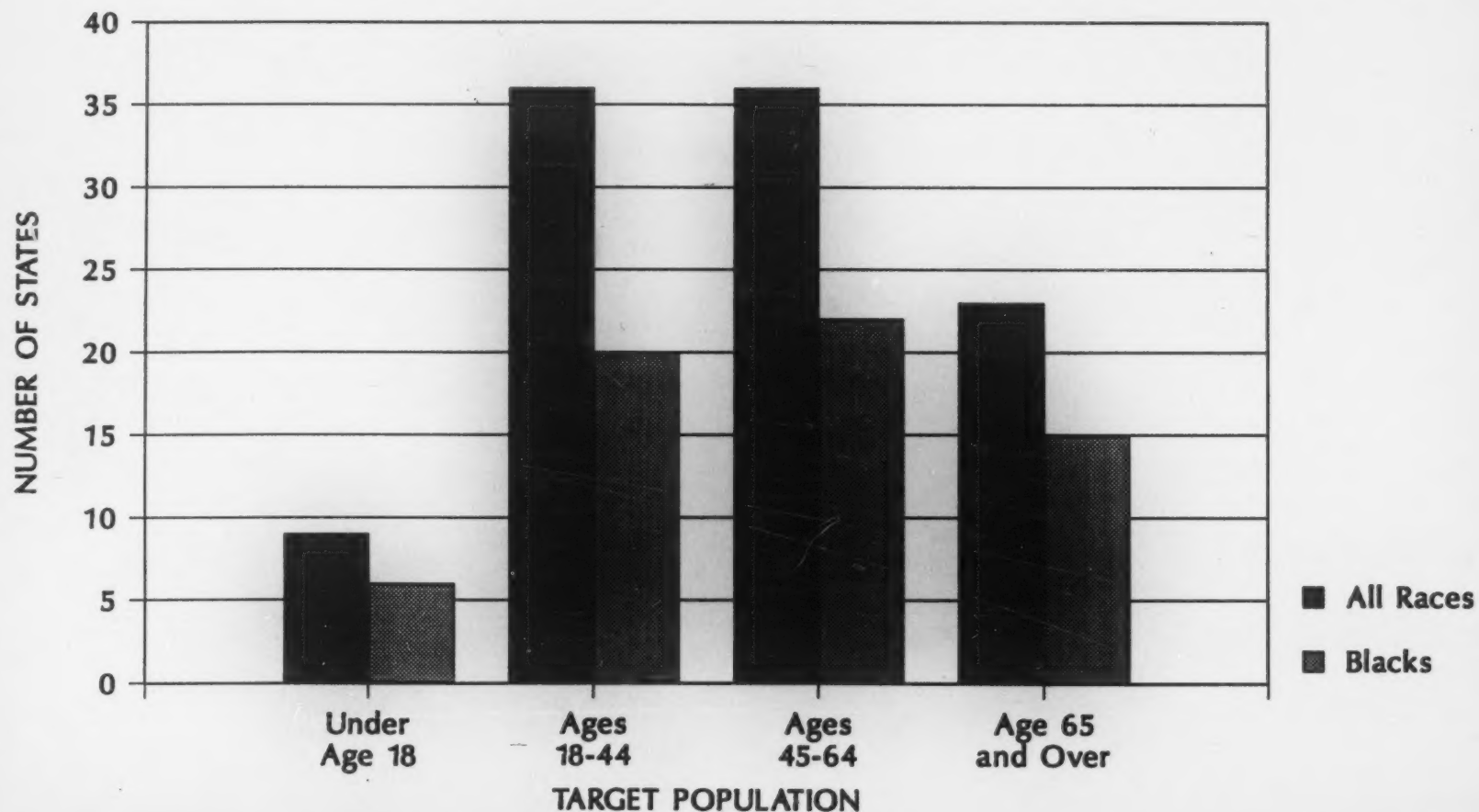
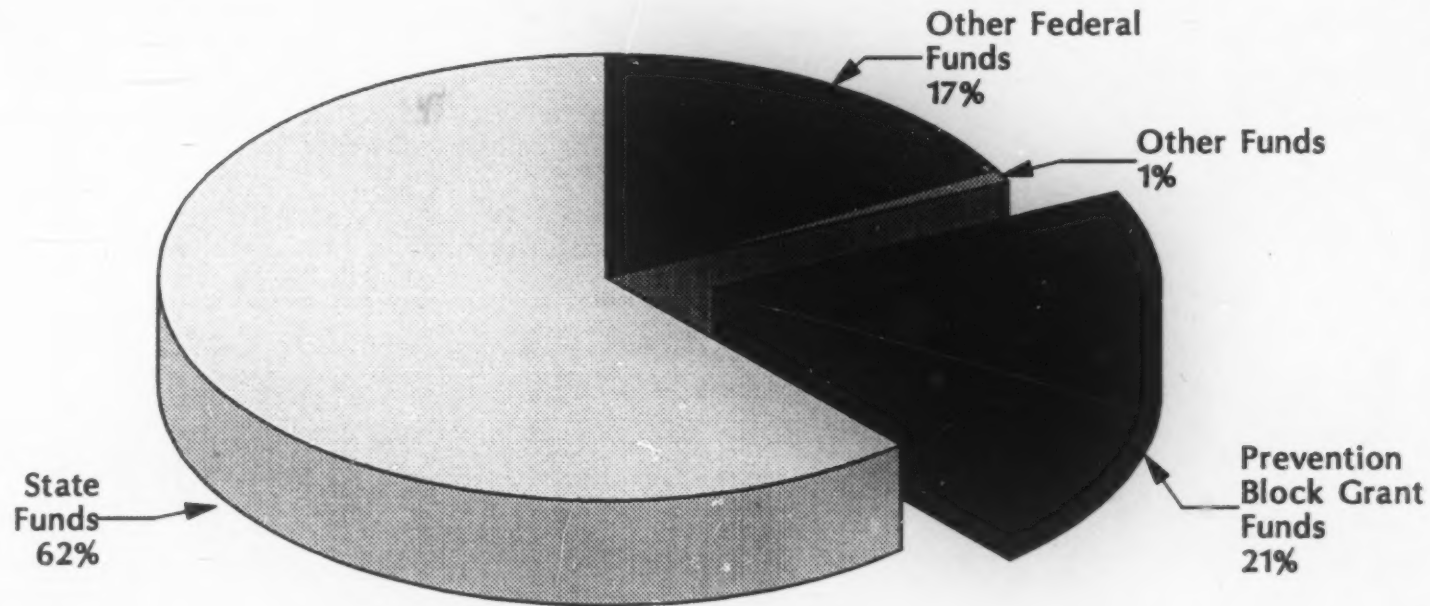


FIGURE 10.
PUBLIC HEALTH AGENCY EXPENDITURES FOR SEXUAL ASSAULT SERVICES,
BY SOURCE OF FUNDS, FISCAL YEAR 1987*



TOTAL: \$20 MILLION

* Includes state health agency, local health department, and other agency expenditures.

Source: PUBLIC HEALTH FOUNDATION

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FIGURE 11.
PERCENTAGE OF PUBLIC HEALTH AGENCY EXPENDITURES FOR
SEXUAL ASSAULT SERVICES THAT WERE FUNDED BY THE
PREVENTION BLOCK GRANT, FISCAL YEAR 1987

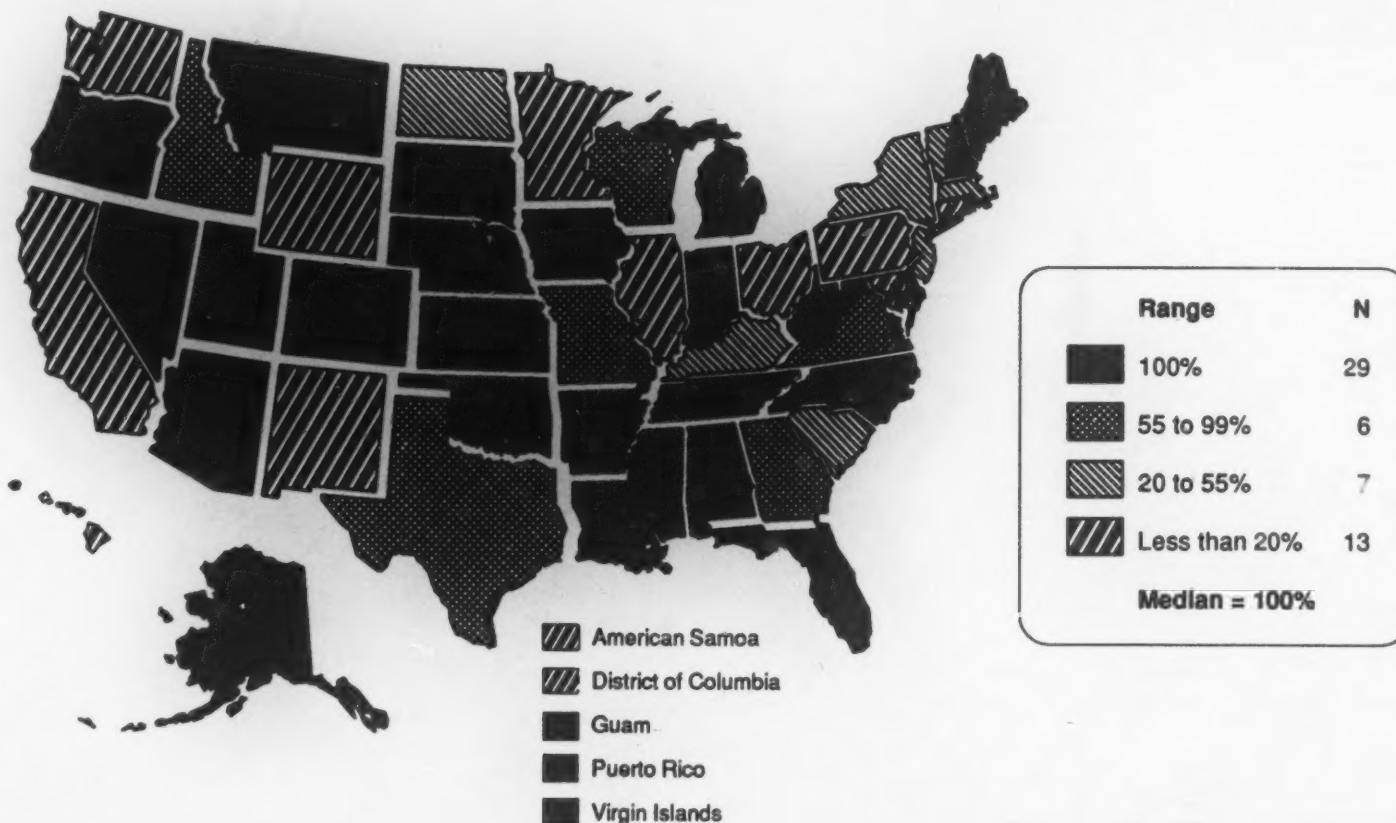


FIGURE 12.
POPULATION GROUPS TARGETED FOR PUBLIC HEALTH AGENCY
PREVENTION BLOCK GRANT-FUNDED SEXUAL ASSAULT SERVICES,
FISCAL YEAR 1987

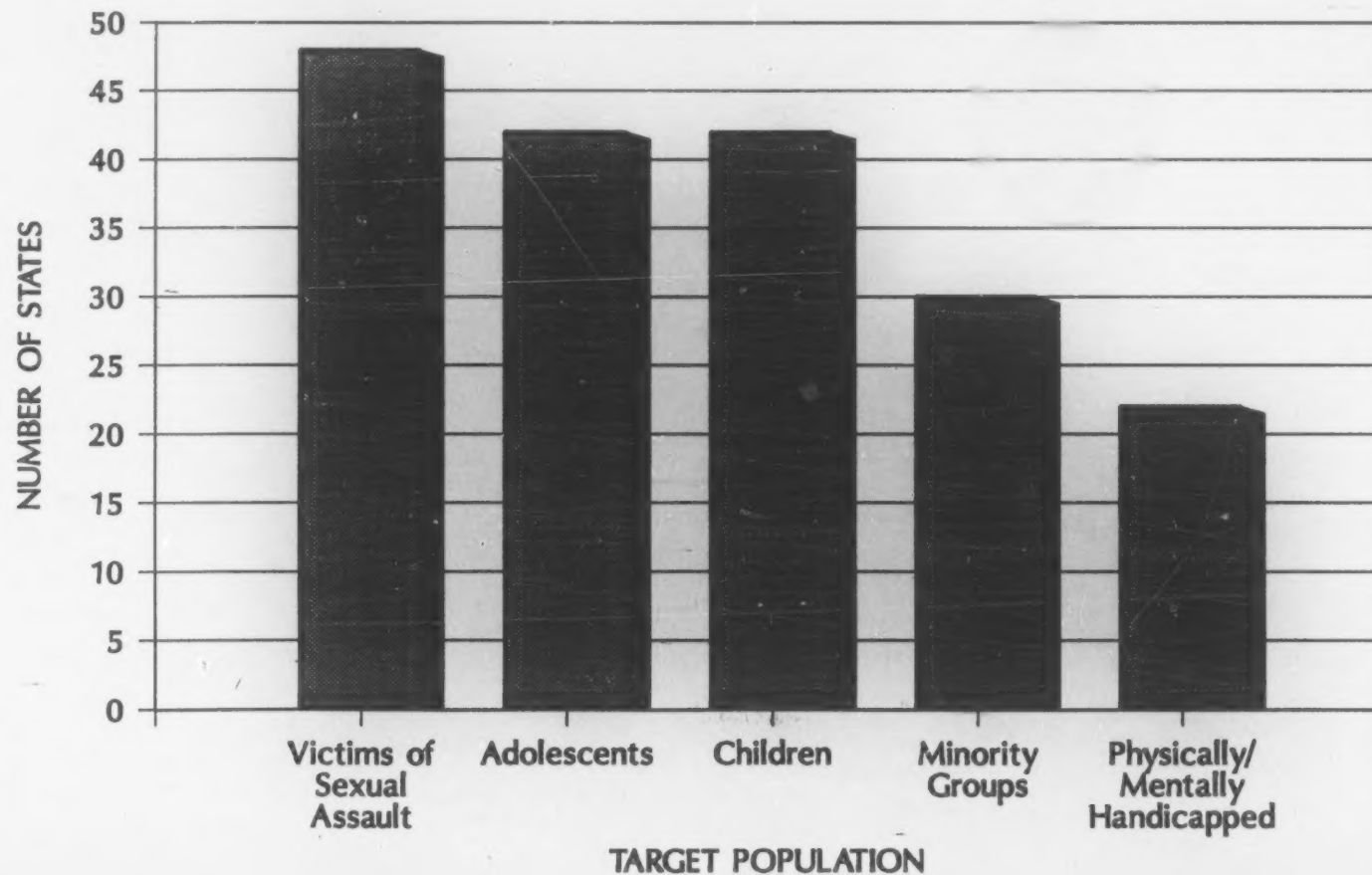
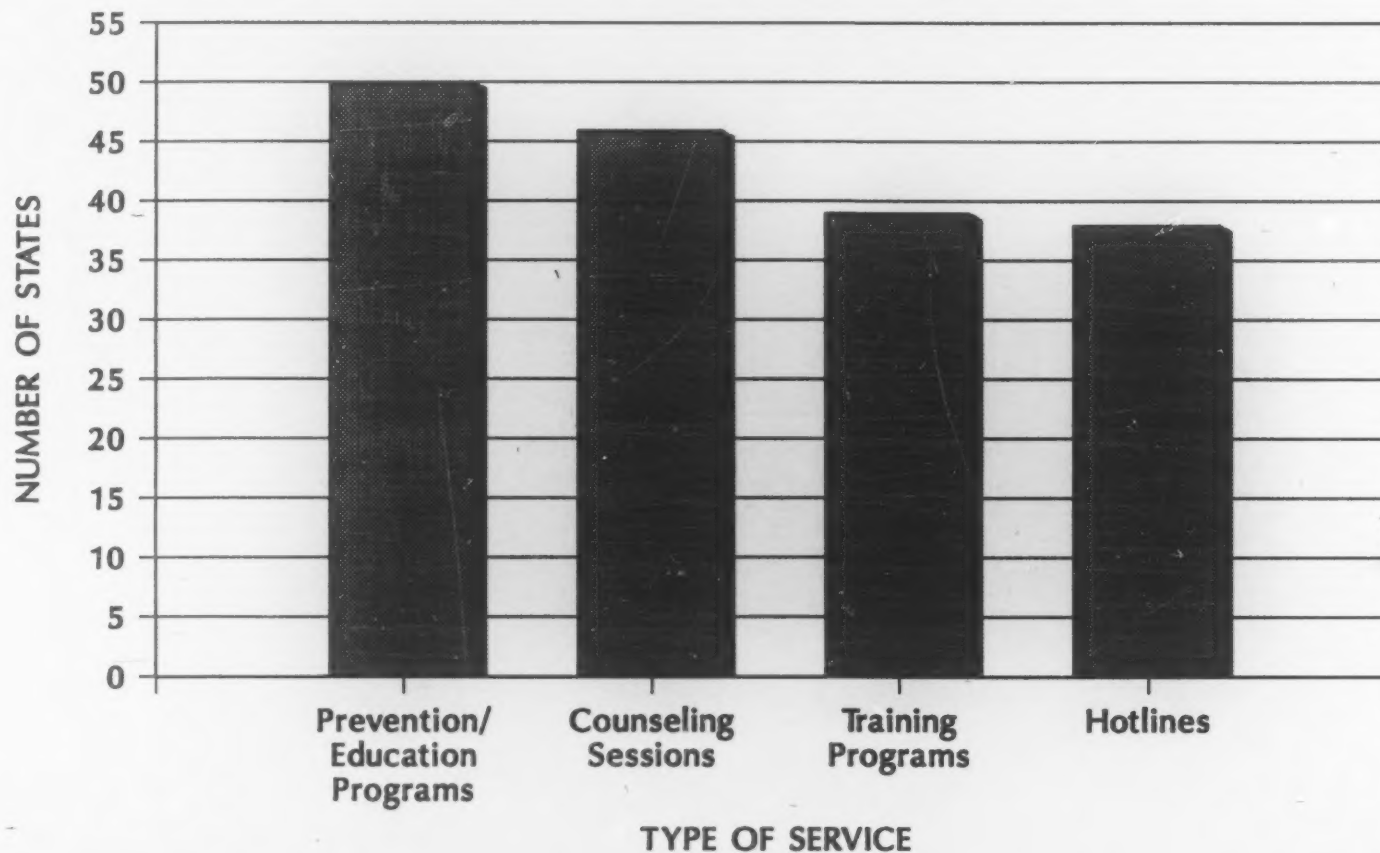


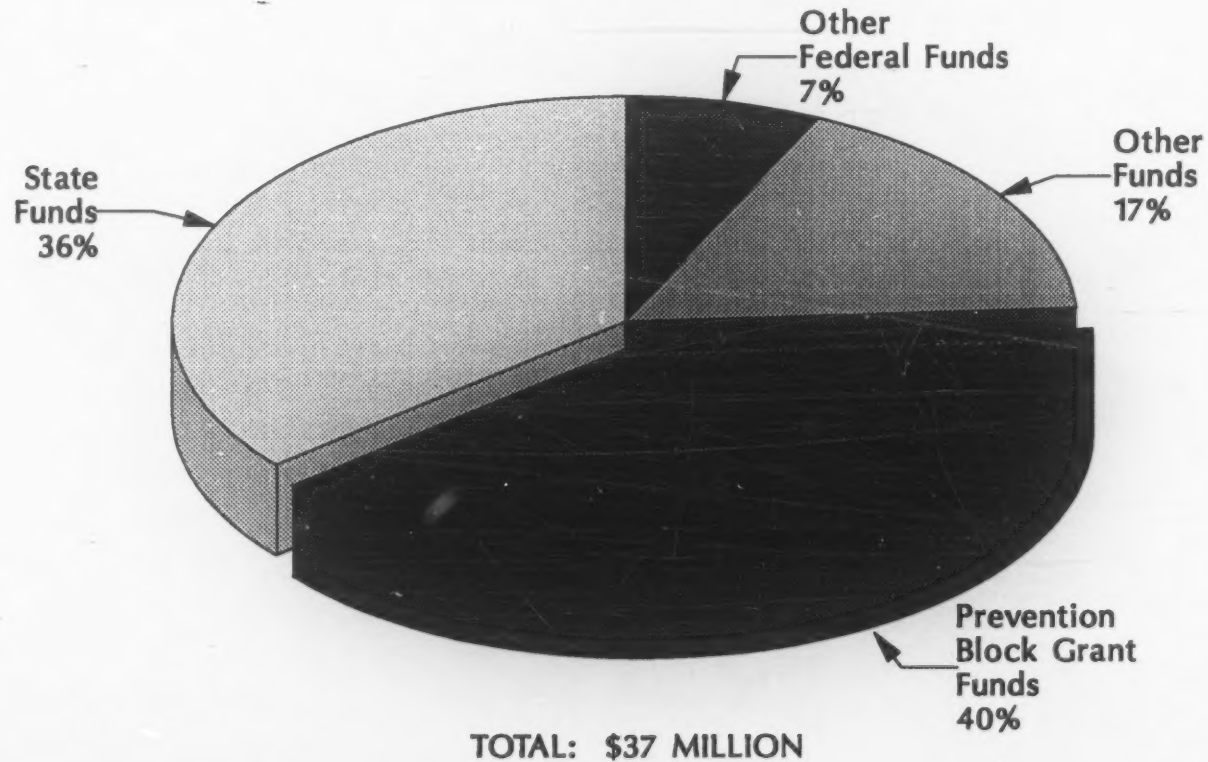
FIGURE 13.
PUBLIC HEALTH AGENCY PREVENTION BLOCK GRANT-FUNDED
SEXUAL ASSAULT SERVICES, FISCAL YEAR 1987



Source: PUBLIC HEALTH FOUNDATION

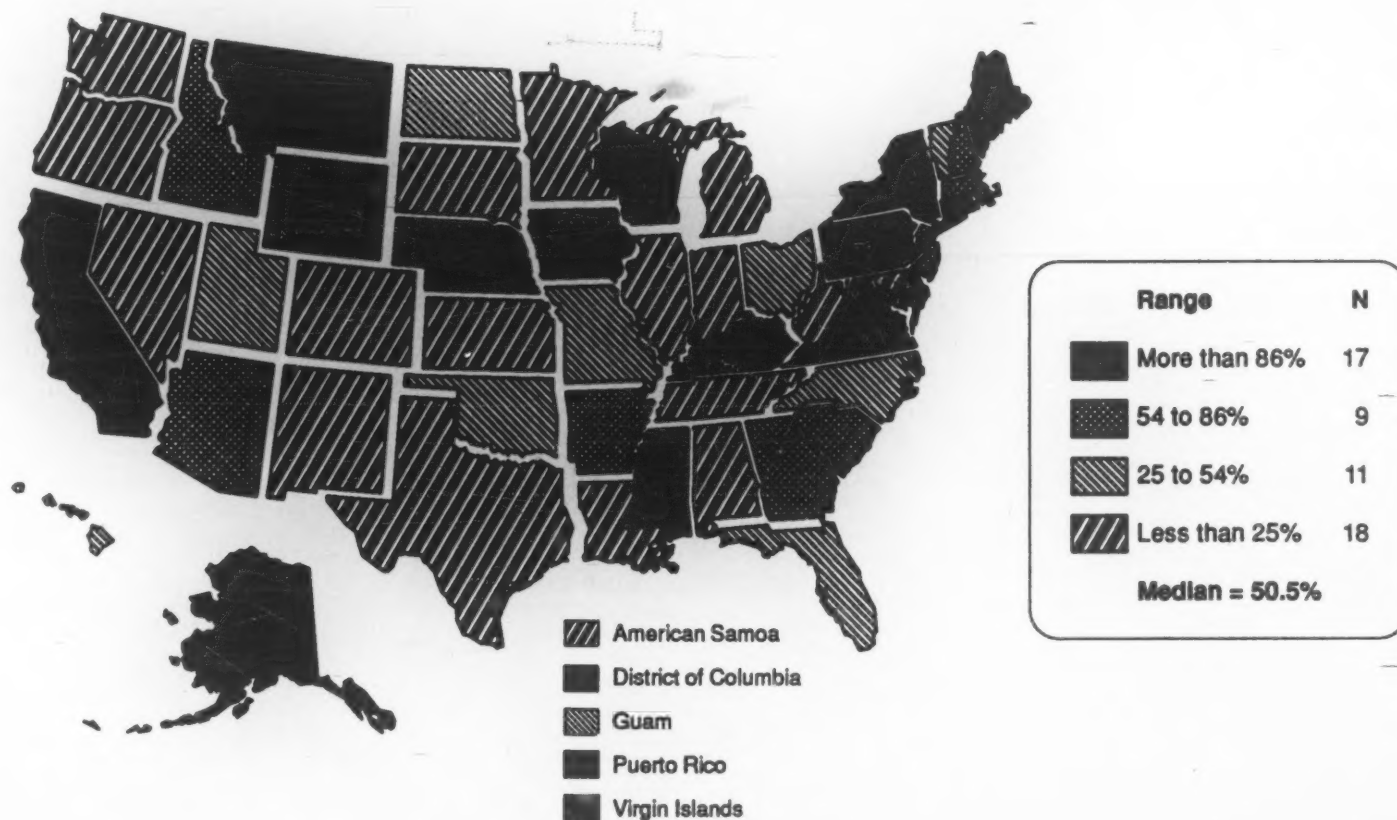
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FIGURE 14.
**PUBLIC HEALTH AGENCY EXPENDITURES FOR HEALTH EDUCATION/
RISK REDUCTION SERVICES, BY SOURCE OF FUNDS,
FISCAL YEAR 1987***



* Includes state health agency, local health department, and other agency expenditures.

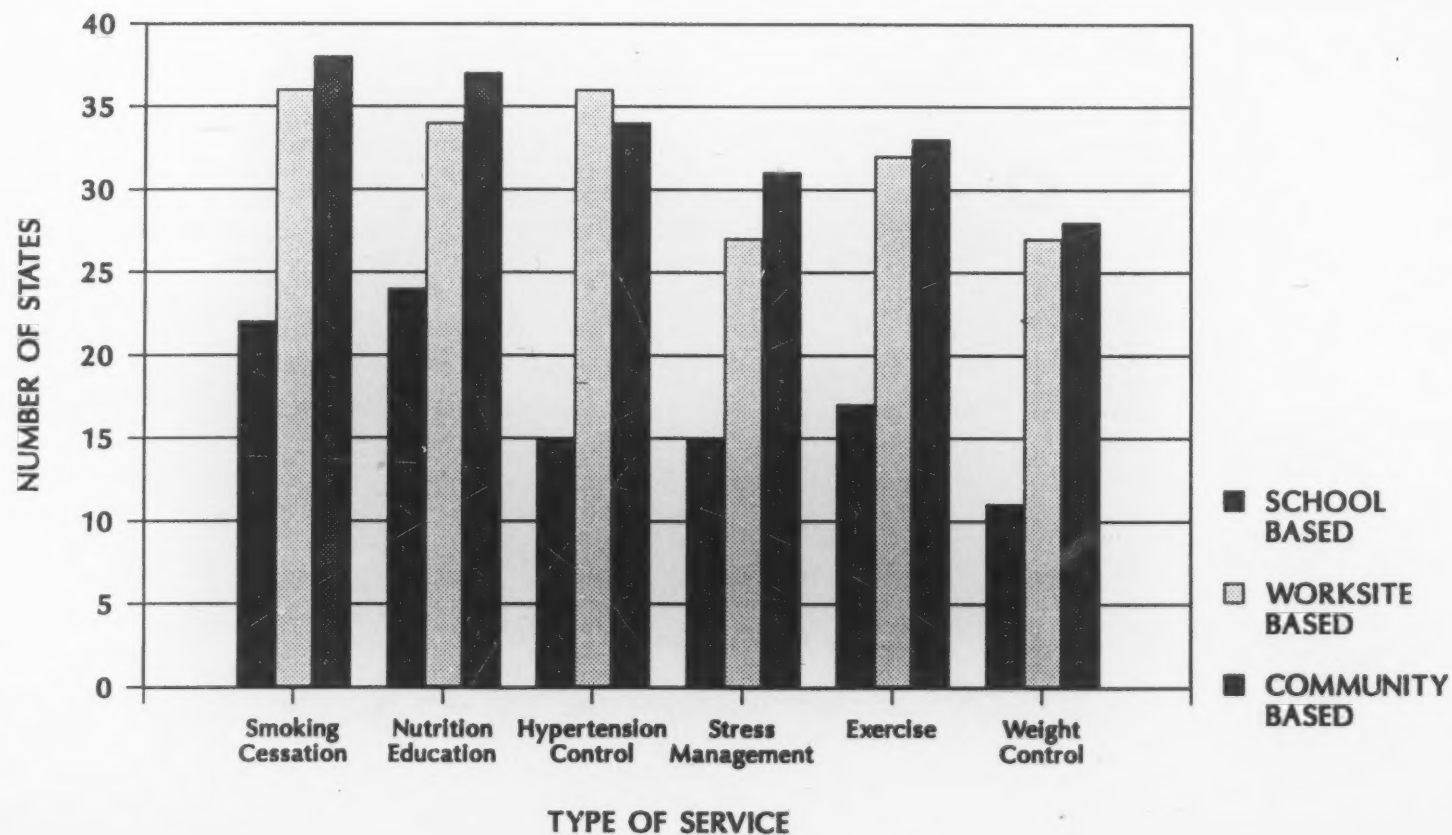
FIGURE 15.
PERCENTAGE OF PUBLIC HEALTH AGENCY EXPENDITURES FOR HEALTH
EDUCATION/RISK REDUCTION SERVICES THAT WERE FUNDED
BY THE PREVENTION BLOCK GRANT, FISCAL YEAR 1987



Source: PUBLIC HEALTH FOUNDATION

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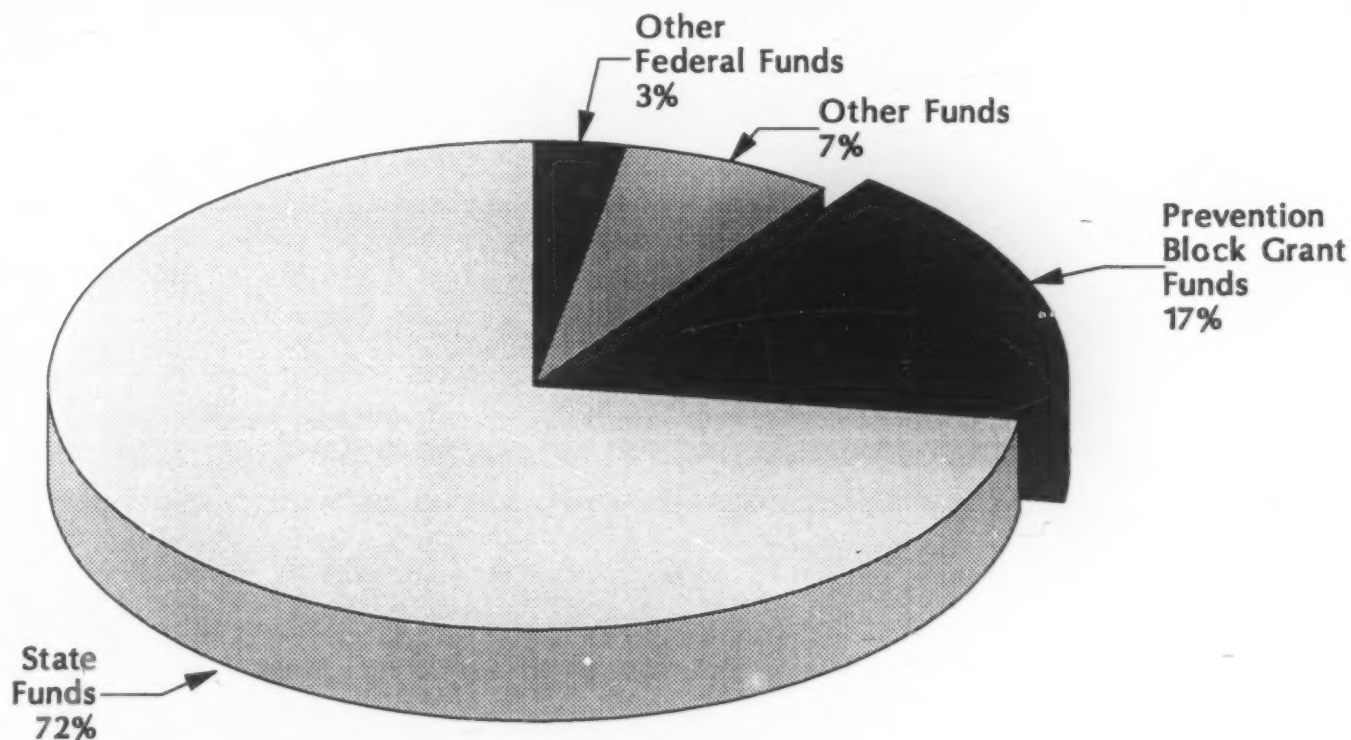
FIGURE 16.
PUBLIC HEALTH AGENCY PREVENTION BLOCK GRANT-FUNDED
HEALTH EDUCATION/RISK REDUCTION SERVICES,
FISCAL YEAR 1987



Source: PUBLIC HEALTH FOUNDATION

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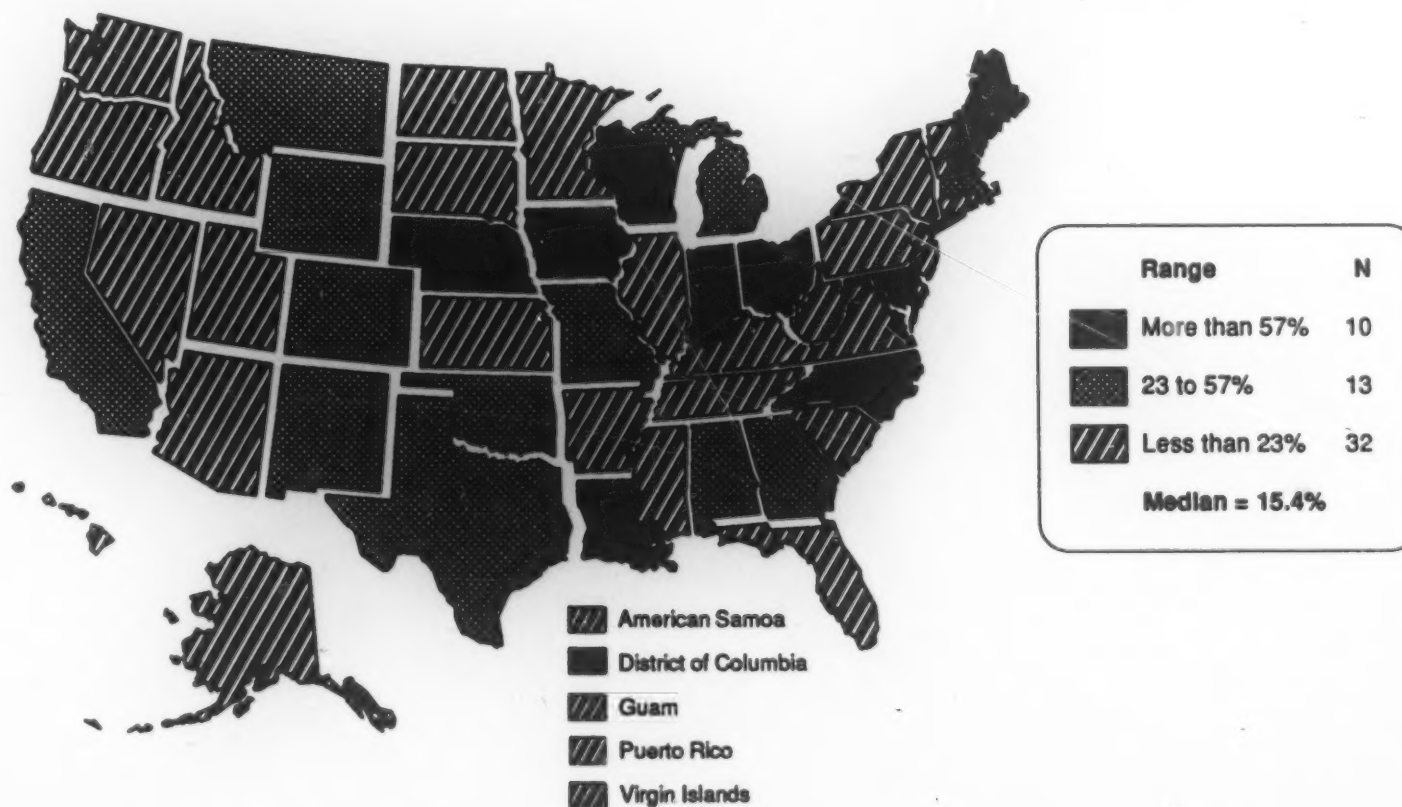
FIGURE 17.
PUBLIC HEALTH AGENCY EXPENDITURES FOR EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES,
BY SOURCE OF FUNDS, FISCAL YEAR 1987*



TOTAL: \$90 MILLION

* Includes state health agency, local health department, and other agency expenditures.

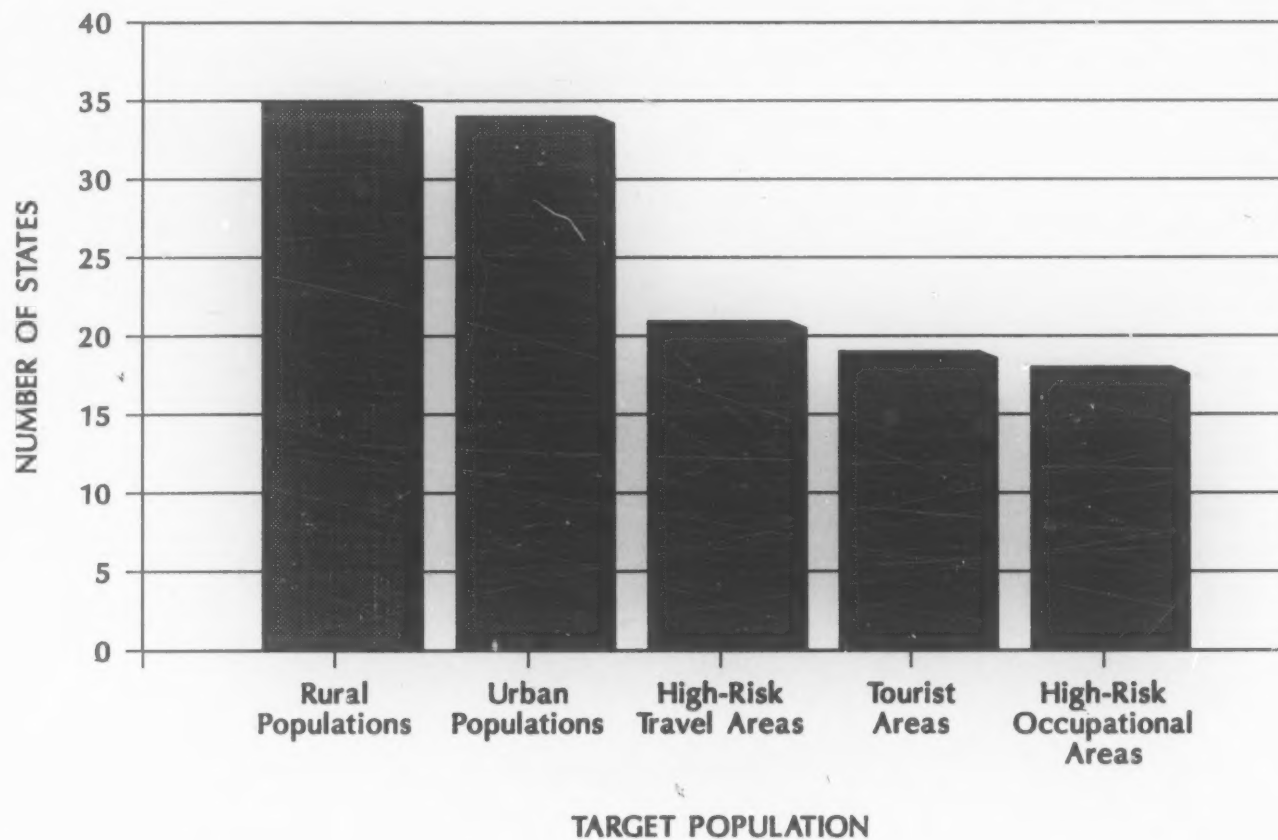
FIGURE 18.
PERCENTAGE OF PUBLIC HEALTH AGENCY EXPENDITURES FOR
EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES THAT WERE FUNDED
BY THE PREVENTION BLOCK GRANT, FISCAL YEAR 1987



Source: PUBLIC HEALTH FOUNDATION

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FIGURE 19.
POPULATION GROUPS TARGETED FOR PUBLIC HEALTH AGENCY
PREVENTION BLOCK GRANT-FUNDED EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES,
FISCAL YEAR 1987



Source: PUBLIC HEALTH FOUNDATION

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APPENDIX

Data Collection Methodology and Reporting Universe

The Public Health Foundation's ASTHO Reporting System was established by the Association of State and Territorial Health Officials (ASTHO) in 1970 to document the services, programs, and expenditures of the nation's state health agencies (SHAs). The information collected by the Foundation is intended primarily to aid planning, evaluation, budgetary, and legislative activities at the national level. Users of this information at the national level include the Congress, the Department of Health and Human Services, other federal agencies, and ASTHO on behalf of the states and territories. Use of the information by state governments and other interested parties is an important secondary objective.

The Public Health Foundation has annually monitored SHA spending of Prevention Block Grant funds and

funds from its predecessor categorical grants. In March 1987, the Foundation initially surveyed the SHAs to determine which services were most commonly supported by Prevention Block Grant funds. A survey instrument was then designed around the four services reported to be most frequently funded by the Prevention Block Grant: hypertension control, health education/risk reduction services, sexual assault services, and emergency medical services.

This chartbook contains graphics displaying results from the fiscal year 1987 survey for the nation's state health agencies. Fifty-two SHAs responded to the survey. Data have been estimated for the three nonreporting SHAs (American Samoa, Maine, and New Mexico).